

Whitby Rural District

REPORT

for the

YEAR 1951

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

B. SCHROEDER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

F. J. THOMPSON, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Whitby Rural District

for the Year 1951.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WHITBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1951.

The combination of the Festival of Britain and a wet summer enabled this district to get through the summer without any acute shortage of water being felt. All over the district limbs and car springs were imperilled by holes in the ground and pipes on the grass verges, the sign of active endeavours to remedy the regular summer shortage of water. The small number of complaints testified that most people felt this work to be necessary, and further testified to the conscientiousness of the contractors in keeping the upset reduced to a minimum.

The coming of an adequate, and, we hope, abundant water supply will make the problem of sewage disposal very serious indeed. In the villages of Egton, Ugthorpe and Aislaby it has already been found to be quite overpowering by those with sensitive noses.

An outbreak of staphylococcal food poisoning, due to milk, occurred in April, affecting 75 persons. This must be considered a setback to the attested herd movement, as the milk responsible was tuberculin tested from an attested herd, and the affair must have diminished local confidence in the superiority of this class of milk over ungraded milks. It is a lesson in the value of pasteurisation, as such contamination with these extremely common germs is usually dealt with satisfactorily by the pasteurising plant; unfortunately, pasteurised milk is not available throughout the whole of this area.

One of the brightest features of the Rural District Council's record of work is their post-war contribution to settling housing problems. Since the war 224 houses have been completed, these houses being built at very reasonable figures—the average cost for 1950-51 was £1,488.

I am,

Yours obediently,

B. SCHROEDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

District Health Office,
Grape Lane,
Whitby.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY, 1951.

Name.	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or part time.	Other Public Offices held.
B. SCHROEDER	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health.	Whole.	Medical Officer of Health Whitby U.D.C. Asst. County Medical Officer, N.R.C.C.
F. J. THOMPSON	M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Chief Sanitary Inspector	Whole.	
A H. GILL	M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Additional Sanitary Inspector	Whole.	

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Population—Registrar-General's Estimate,
mid-1951 **11,660**

Rateable Value **£56,702**

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£226.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births—Legitimate	92	94	186
Illegitimate	7	5	12
Total	<u>99</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>198</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 17.0

Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated
population 20.4

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population,
England and Wales 15.5

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Still Births—Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Totals	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ... 0.69

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population,
England and Wales 0.36

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths of Infants under one year—			
Legitimate	0	2	2
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Totals	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live
births 10.1

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live
births, England and Wales 29.6

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks old—			
Legitimate	0	2	2
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Totals	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths	85	93	178

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population 15.3

Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated
population 11.6

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population,
England and Wales 12.5

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Following the census, it was found that the population is 360 less than that estimated a year ago. There have been more births, and our birth rate is well above the average for England and Wales, usually a sign of a thriving population.

Because of the long life enjoyed by the inhabitants, including those who come to this charming area to enjoy their declining years, the crude death rate is rather high, but the corrected death rate shows us in our proper perspective as a healthy community.

There was one maternal death ascribed to this district, which took place in a hospital outside the area.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951.

According to the Registrar-General's Classification :—

	Male.	Female.	T'tl.
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	0	1
Measles	0	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	0	1
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	0	1
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	0	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	0	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	7	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	0	1
Diabetes	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	14	32	46
Coronary disease, angina	18	11	29
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
Other heart disease	18	13	31
Other circulatory disease	3	3	6
Influenza	0	2	2
Bronchitis	5	3	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	0	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	0	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	12	16
Motor vehicle accidents	1	0	1
All other accidents	6	0	6
	<hr/> 85	<hr/> 93	<hr/> 178

As people attain an advanced age they tend to die of a number of diseases, but the principal contributory factor to the death is their age. The accompanying tables form one method of showing the importance of diseases in shortening life and diminishing the effect on mortality figures of anno domini.

The heavy toll of injuries and accidents is clearly brought out in the male table, as is the importance of diseases, such as Tuberculosis and Appendicitis, which kill the young and active. In the female table the heavier effect of infantile deaths is shown.

**TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF MALE PERSONS
RESIDENT IN WHITBY R.D., WHO DIED BEFORE
THE AGE OF 70 YEARS.**

Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths of men under 70.	Total years— 70 minus age at death.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	11
Myocardial Degeneration	3	14
Cancer of Stomach	2	12
Cancer of Prostate	1	62
Cancer of Oesophagus	1	12
Coronary Disease	9	65
Bronchitis	1	2
Other Circulatory Disease	5	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	43
Other Disease of Respiratory System	1	45
Pneumococcal Meningitis	1	68
Appendicitis	1	60
Cancer of Thyroid	1	21
Cancer of Lung	1	1
Accidents—Drowning	4	133
Gunshot Wound	1	25
	—	—
Totals	35	487
	—	—

**TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF FEMALE PERSONS
RESIDENT IN WHITBY R.D.C., WHO DIED BEFORE
THE AGE OF 70 YEARS.**

Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths of women under 70.	Total years— 70 minus age at death.
Bronchitis	1	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	17
Chronic Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	3
Pneumonia	2	32
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	2	26
Other Circulatory Disease	5	67
Coronary Disease	4	26
Other disease of Nervous System ...	2	10
Cancer of Bladder	2	26
Cancer of Breast	1	8
Cancer of Stomach	2	31
Carcinoma of Gall Bladder	1	7
Maternal Death	1	31
Serosis of Liver	1	3
Measles	1	64
Prematurity	3	210
Gastric Ulceration	1	24
Totals	32	588

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis)**

Infectious diseases were notified as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	2
Measles	293
Pneumonia	9
Food Poisoning	79
Whooping Cough	80
Dysentery	10
Erysipelas	1
Poliomyelitis	1

In the country as a whole the earlier part of the year was marked by outbreaks of Measles and Whooping Cough, both the worst for 10 years, and this district, as is shown in the above table, did not escape. If there is a good public response to the County Council's proposals for immunisation against Whooping Cough, this scourge should be reduced to minor proportions in future.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1951.

During the year 2 males and 1 female were notified as cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 6 males and 4 females as cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

One death, that of a male from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, was recorded during the year.

At the close of the year, a complete revision of the register, including verification with the Chest Clinic records, was made. At the 31st December the following number of cases remained on the register.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary	18	11	29
Non-Pulmonary	14	15	29

In June, 1950, the Mass Radiography Unit visited the district, and the following figures show the result of sessions held at Whitby, Sleights and Robin Hood's Bay :—

Number of persons examined :—

Males	342
Females	546
	888

Number with significant abnormalities 26

- (a) Number with post-primary tuberculosis 14
- (b) Of these 14, number with active disease 1
- (c) Number referred to Chest Clinic with abnormalities other than pulmonary tuberculosis 7
- (d) Number referred to their own doctor ... 5

WATER

Because of the risk of injury to existing service mains the boiling of water was advised in all districts to be continued until further notices were issued.

It was learnt that during this year one of the causes contributing to the extreme shortage of water in Staithes during the previous summer was that Staithes School had been used as a holiday camp. This took place as far as can be ascertained without any notice to the local sanitary authority, neither to the Medical Officer of Health nor to the Surveyor and Water Engineer, who would have definitely advised the County Council against using these premises for such a purpose at that time.

BUS SHELTERS.

As one travels about England everywhere one sees shelters in which people waiting for buses can be secure from the elements, that is, almost everywhere ; Whitby Rural District forms a notable exception. Although it is of great extent, and the buses run along exposed routes, nevertheless there is only one shelter in the whole district. One is bound to feel that if the officials who enjoy such protracted wrangles over the site and appearance of shelters were themselves the users of these buses, people would not be left to stand out in the wind and rain or biting winter cold, not merely week after week, but year after year.

Permission from the local paper has been obtained to publish their comment on a shelter put up after a similar course of obstruction in a neighbouring district in the area of the same County Council,—“If this is the accepted design it would be interesting to see the others.”

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals in Whitby are administered by the Scarborough, Bridlington, Malton and Whitby Group Hospital Management Committee :—

(1) **WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.**

A General Hospital with an Outpatient Department.

(2) **ST. HILDA'S HOSPITAL.**

Specially equipped for the care of the aged sick.

(3) **ESKDALE HOSPITAL.**

A General Hospital with a Maternity Ward.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

When cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are notified, arrangements are made by telephone with either Scarborough Infectious Disease Hospital or Guisborough Infectious Diseases Hospital. If accommodation is not available at either of these, we try West Lane Isolation Hospital, Middlesbrough.

Special arrangements are made for cases of poliomyelitis, which are usually admitted to Yearsley Bridge Hospital, York.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA BY THE NORTH RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

(a) Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Infant Welfare Centres are held as follows :—

Grape Lane, Whitby	Each Tuesday, 2.0—4.0 p.m.
Women's Institute, Hinderwell	Alternate Thursdays, 2.0—4.0 p.m.
Downe Arms, Castleton	Third Wednesday each month, 2.15—4.15 p.m.
Nelson Memorial Hall, Lealholm	Second Friday each month, 2.0—4.0 p.m.

The Ante-Natal Clinic at Grape Lane, Whitby, is held each Wednesday, from 2 to 4 p.m.

When required, patients attending Centres and Clinics may be referred to the following special clinics also held at Grape Lane, Whitby :—

Artificial Sunlight Clinic	Dental Clinic
Orthopædic Clinic	Speech Therapy
Eye Clinic	Clinic

(b) Midwifery. (c) Health Visiting. (d) Home Nursing.

For the purposes of these services, Whitby Rural District is divided into seven nursing areas, as follows :

Area.	Nurse's Name and Address.	Tel. No.
Danby and Castleton	Nurse M. PHILLIPS, "Greenhills," Castleton	Castleton 352
Sleights, Aislaby and Sneaton	Nurse W. BREATHERICK 10b, Well Close Square, Whitby.	Whitby 963.
Glaisdale	Nurse M. JAGGAR, "Honey Bee Nest," Glaisdale.	Glaisdale 57.
Goathland, Egton and Grosmont	Nurse C. A. P. SUTCLIFFE, Eskdale House, Grosmont.	Grosmont 65.
Hinderwell and Staithes	Nurse E. LONGSTER, 42, Seaton Crescent, Staithes.	Hinderwell 246.
Lythe	Nurse E. LAURIE, Ivy House, Lythe.	Sandsend 37.
Robin Hood's Bay, Fylingdales and Hawsker	Nurse L. SANDERS, Middlewood Close, Thorpe.	Robin Hood's Bay 367.

The duties of Health Visitors now include the visiting of homes for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness, and expectant and nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

Home Nurses attend persons in their own homes when their services are called for by the family doctor.

(e) Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination and Immunisation are undertaken by the family doctors. During the year under review the numbers dealt with in the combined area, Whitby Rural and Urban Districts, were as follows :—

	Immunisa- tions.	Primary Vaccina- tions.	Re- Vaccina- tions.
Under 5 years	202	130	2
5—14 years	16	2	6
Over 15 years	0	10	49

The total numbers of children immunised at any time up to the 31st December, 1951, were as follows :—

Under 5 years	644
5—14 years	2,534

Sixty-one per cent. of the child population has been immunised.

(f) Ambulance Services.

By arrangement with the St. John Ambulance Brigade, two ambulances are stationed at Whitby.

Additional cover is available from the N.R.C.C. Ambulance Stations at Scarborough and Redcar.

Sitting cases are conveyed by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary service which is most efficiently managed locally by Miss E. F. Bruce. Requests for cars are accepted from doctors and hospitals when there is a medical need for a patient to be conveyed by car.

(g) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

An active Voluntary Care Committee serves the needs of the area, its chief functions being to provide extra nourishment, clothing, bedding, medical comforts, nursing equipment, etc., and to do everything possible for the welfare of persons suffering from tuberculosis and other illnesses.

Enquiries and requests for assistance may be made to the Hon. Secretary, Whitby and District Voluntary Care Committee, Mr. K. Birdsall, District Health Office, Grape Lane, Whitby. Tel. No. Whitby 520.

(h) Domestic Help Service.

Helps are provided when necessary, and 17 cases in the Rural District received assistance during 1951.

Payment for the service of a domestic help depends on income, and necessary expenses, and varies from a possible full rate of 2/6 an hour to a free service.

(i) Mental Health Services.

The Mental Health Services are administered by the County Council. The Duly Authorised Officer for the area is Mr. T. R. Groves, District Welfare Officer, Grape Lane, Whitby. Tel. No. Whitby 235.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF AN OUTBREAK OF STAPHYLOCOCCAL FOOD POISONING ASCRIBED TO MILK, OCCURRING ON THE 12th APRIL, 1951.

On the 12th April an outbreak of food poisoning occurred affecting many people in Lealholm and Glaisdale ; 33 children at Lealholm School, 16 at Glaisdale School, many other families living in Glaisdale, and an Amateur Dramatic Company from Danby Parish who were giving a performance at Glaisdale and had a meal there. The total number of cases was 75.

Investigation immediately brought the milk supply under suspicion, and at a farm a cow suffering from Mastitis was found ; the milk from the cow was not at the time being mixed with milk for sale. Steps were taken to clear the organism, a staphylococcus, from the dairy, utensils and bottles. The farmer concerned decided, on his own initiative, to have the sick cow slaughtered. No further cases occurred.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SANITARY INSPECTOR
1951

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WHITBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District and on the work of the Sanitary Inspector's Department for the year 1951.

Steady progress continued in the provision of piped water supplies, and the Council's Regional Water Scheme was 55 per cent. complete at the year end. Piped supplies to the hamlets of Littlebeck and Beck-hole were completed.

Fifty-one new houses were provided, but there were still 278 applicants on the waiting list for houses at the year end, many of whom were in lodgings. Until these latter applicants have been housed it is impossible to tackle the problem of replacing Class V houses, of which there are 369.

Three additional villages (Dunsley, Roxby and Esk Valley) were included in the Refuse Collection Service, a fortnightly collection being made.

No progress was made towards sewerage the unsewered villages in the area. Of 50 villages and hamlets, 38 require sewerage.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. J. THOMPSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. WATER SUPPLY.

Existing Supplies.

Owing to increased rainfall, water supplies generally were much improved in quantity compared with the previous year. The only shortages were at Hinderwell, Staithes and Aislaby. As a result of these shortages the supplies had to be restricted by turning the water off at nights.

New Supplies.

The following new supplies were completed during the year :—

Hawsker Back Lane.—This is an extension of the original Hawsker Water Scheme, and consists of 900 yards of 3in. cast iron piping laid from High Hawsker to the boundary of the Whitby Urban District.

Littlebeck.—This is an extension of the original Sneaton, Hawsker, etc., Scheme, and consists of 8,840 yards of 3in. C.I. piping laid from Sneaton to Littlebeck.

Beckhole.—This is an extension of the Goathland Supply and consists of 1,300 yards of 3in. C.I. main laid from Goathland to Beckhole.

Works in Progress.

Goathland.—This scheme is to improve the existing supply, and was 66 per cent. complete at the end of the year.

Sneatonthorpe.—This is an extension of the Sneaton, Hawsker, etc., Scheme, and was 54 per cent. complete at the end of the year.

Regional Water Scheme.—This major scheme, commenced in 1950, continued to make good progress, and was 55 per cent. complete by the end of the year, by which time most of the pipe-laying had been completed, leaving the headworks and reservoirs to construct.

Piped Supplies to Dwellinghouses.

As water schemes reach completion, more houses are able to have piped supplies. At the end of the year 2,392 houses were so supplied by the Council, and an additional 525 houses were supplied by the Whitby Waterworks Company, together representing approxi-

mately 70 per cent. of the total number of houses in the district. Only a few houses are supplied by public standpipe.

Water Samples.

One hundred and thirty-six water samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

	No. of Samples Satisfactory.	Unsatis- factory.
Public piped supplies owned by the Council	26	43
Public piped supplies owned by Estates and Private Companies	3	16
Supplies to individual houses and farms	9	13
Proposed supplies	10	16
	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 88
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Where polluted supplies were discovered the necessary steps were taken to make them safe or to provide alternative supplies. None of the major supplies was found to be seriously polluted. The supply of the Whitby Waterworks Company, which supplies part of the Rural District, is chlorinated all the year round.

Stainsacre.—The polluted village well was closed during the year, the Council having provided a piped supply, after the last remaining house using the well was connected to the water main by the Council in exercise of the default powers in Section 138 of the Public Health Act 1936.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

No major schemes were carried out during the year although several schemes are being prepared by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Twelve villages are properly sewered, being served by 9 sewerage systems, 4 of which have sea outfalls, and there are 5 sewage treatment works.

Thirty-eight villages and hamlets urgently require sewerage.

Closest Accommodation.

Owing to the lack of sewerage schemes it is impossible to convert the majority of the existing dry closets to water closets. Where a piped water supply

and sewer are available, owners are requested to effect conversions. The Council makes a grant of £5 in respect of each conversion.

The following improvements were carried out during the year :—

Number of privy closets converted to W.C.'s	1
Number of pail closets converted to W.C.'s	36
Number of additional W.C.'s provided in existing houses, etc.	31
Number of W.C.'s provided in new houses	98

The following table gives the estimated number of the various types of closet at the end of the year :—

Estimated number of houses with water closets	2,456
Estimated number of houses with dry closets	1,761
Estimated number of water closets	3,329
Estimated number of pail closets	1,734
Estimated number of privy closets	18
Estimated number of privy-ashpits	9

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collection.

This work is carried out by direct labour, there being 7 men and two 10 cubic yard lorries employed.

The service was re-organised at the end of the year with a view to increasing efficiency and reducing expenditure, particularly in regard to lorry mileage. The results of the re-organisation will be apparent in 1952.

Fortnightly collections of refuse were commenced at Dunsley, Roxby and Esk Valley during the year, a collection being possible in the latter hamlet due to the construction of an access road for motor vehicles.

At the end of the year, 36 villages had a weekly collection, 6 a fortnightly collection, and 4 a monthly collection. Only 4 small villages (East and West Barnby, Scaling and Littlebeck) have no collection at all, but it is hoped to reduce this number during 1952.

Refuse Disposal.

This is mainly by tipping, one man being employed. A small proportion of refuse is dealt with at the refuse disposal works of the Whitby Urban District Council. The proportion of refuse disposed of at each place is stated below :—

Mickleby Tip	731 loads
Goathland Tip	240 loads
Whitby U.D.C.	155 loads

Total	<u>1,126 loads</u>
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Salvage.

Salvage work is undertaken in conjunction with the collection and disposal of refuse. Following the completion of the Council's new depot with its storage space, it was possible to resume the salvaging of waste paper, for which there was an urgent demand by the paper mills and for which good prices were offered. As a result, the income from salvage for the year, i.e., £535 2s. 1d., was the highest amount realised since the inception of salvage work in 1940.

The following table shows the weight and value of the various items of salvage sold during the year :—

Material.	Weight.				Value.		
	T.	C.	Q	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Textiles	1	6	2	9	46	4	8
Bones		19	3	1	7	18	0
Scrap Metals ...	3	19	0	9	31	8	5
Wastepaper	25	8	0	0	444	10	0
Miscellaneous					5	1	0
Totals ...	<u>31</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>£535</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

New Depot.

A new Council Depot at Sleights was completed during the year. Previously private premises had to be rented for the purpose. The new Depot consists of a large garage for motor lorries and trailers, annexe for storing and baling waste paper, office, store rooms, large paved yard, workmen's conveniences, also a petrol pump with underground tank.

Street Sweeping.

This is carried out by the Council's workmen at Staithes, Hinderwell, Runswick Bay and Robin Hood's Bay.

Public Conveniences.

The Council has provided and maintains Public Conveniences at Staithes (2), Hinderwell, Runswick Bay, Robin Hood's Bay (2), Fylingthorpe, Sleights, Danby and Castleton. There are also Public Conveniences at East Row and Sandsend, which are provided and maintained by the Mulgrave Estate.

HOUSING.

Rural Housing Survey.

The survey was completed during 1949 and extended to all houses (other than agricultural dwellings) with a rateable value up to £26. The survey is kept up-to-date as far as possible and the position at the end of the year is given below:—

No. of houses Surveyed.	Classification.				
	1	2	3	4	5
3,073	723	561	1420	126	369

NOTES.

Class 1.—Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2.—Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3.—Houses where structural repairs or alterations are required.

Class 4.—Houses suitable for re-conditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers') Act.

Class 5.—Houses not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense.

DETAILS OF SANITATION.

No. of Houses Surveyed.	No. without Internal Water Supply.	No. without Scullery Sinks.	No. with W.C.'s.	No. with Earth Closets.	No. Without Baths.
3,072	493	462	2,037	1,036	1,681
(2,956)	(625)	(568)	(1,842)	(1,114)	(1,699)

The figures in brackets show the position when the Survey was carried out in 1949, and indicate that there is a slow but steady improvement in the sanitation of the houses generally since then. Progress is, however, seriously retarded by lack of sewerage schemes in many villages and a substantial proportion of the population will, unfortunately, have to put up with dry closets for many years to come.

Repairs and Improvements.

Two Class 5 houses were re-conditioned by the owners and upgraded to Class 1 and 2, respectively.

37 houses were repaired and improved as a result of informal action.

Improvement Grants.

Seven applications were received for grants under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1936, of which 3 were approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The amount of housing improvement work being carried out under this section is disappointingly small.

Overcrowding.

Four overcrowded families were re-housed by the Council during the year. The Overcrowding Register was reviewed and all overcrowded families and those which were known to be possibly overcrowded were visited. As a result of removals and changes in family circumstances, the number of overcrowded families on the Register was reduced to 34 by the end of the year. No doubt there are additional overcrowding cases which are not known to the Council and only a survey would reveal them. However, judged by the standard set up in the Housing Act, 1936, there is little overcrowding in the district, but there would be considerably more if the standard was based on the number of bedrooms only, as distinct from living rooms, in each house, as it should be.

Movable Dwellings.

There are seven licensed camping sites within the district, accommodating a maximum of 169 movable dwellings. In addition, licences were issued to station 21 individual dwellings on various sites. The dwellings are mostly trailer caravans and tents used for holiday purposes, and only four are used on a semi-permanent basis. Two of the tenants of the latter are building permanent houses and when these are completed the caravans will no longer be necessary.

New Houses.

42 new houses were erected by the Council during the year, and 7 by private owners. In addition, a private house was purchased by the Council and converted into two flats, and a disused pump-house

was also converted into a dwelling by the Council. These 51 additional houses made a valuable contribution towards the acute housing shortage. There are still 278 applications on the waiting list for Council Houses.

Factories.

There are 37 Factories on the Register, all of which are small village businesses, except for the Grosmont Brickworks, which employs about 50 workmen. 17 inspections were made and 2 defects were found, both of which were later remedied.

Rodent Control.

The Council employs a full-time Rodent Officer. Owing to the agricultural nature of the district, the number of potential infestations is very high. All villages are surveyed in rotation and all infestations discovered or reported are attended to.

Maintenance treatments were carried out to the Council's sewerage systems in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Of the 10 sewerage systems, 4 were found to be lightly infested with rats and the remainder were clear.

The Council's refuse tips at Mickleby and Goathland received constant attention in order to keep the rat population to a minimum.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

There are five milk distributors and four dairies on the Register. In addition, there are approximately 100 producer-retailers in the area, but the precise number is not known, as the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, do not require them or their premises to be registered with the Local Authority.

There are still many parts of the district where milk is distributed from hand-cans, and whilst this is not illegal, it is certainly not hygienic. There is, fortunately, a tendency for small milk rounds to be bought up by bigger firms, with a consequent increase in the proportion of bottled milk. One large producer-retailer supplies all milk in cartons.

Graded Milk.

There are 67 licensed producers of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk and 3 licensed producers of "Accredited" Milk, an increase of 21 over the previous year. These licences are granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Five Dealer's Licences were granted by the Council under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, authorising the use of the special designations "Tuberculin Tested" (2 licences), "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" (2 licences), and "Pasteurised" (1 licence).

Milking Sampling.

One sample of milk was taken for biological examination (tuberculosis) with a negative result.

Meat and Other Foods.

Fresh meat for the Rural District is supplied from the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Egton. The total number of animals slaughtered, together with particulars of the carcasses and parts condemned, is given in the table below. The slaughterhouse, in addition to receiving its normal weekly allocation of fat stock from the market, also acts as a receiving centre for casualty stock from a wide agricultural district.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	480	147	281	1494	545
Number Inspected	480	147	281	1494	545
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	11	48	28	49	31
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	157	16	3	133	65
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis ..	35	43.6	11	12.2	17.6
Tuberculosis only:—					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	19	—	—	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	40	4	—	—	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.7	15.6	—	—	5.5

CONDEMNED FOOD.

The quantity of unfit food of various kinds condemned during the year is given below. The large amount of meat and offals condemned is due to the high proportion of casualty animals received at the Slaughterhouse :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
Fresh Meat	19	6	103
Offals	7	15	111
Bacon and Ham	0	0	62
Tinned Ham	0	0	38
Tinned Luncheon Meat ...	0	0	4
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	27	3	94
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Ice Cream.

Three premises were registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream, under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. In one instance the ice-cream is manufactured under the "hot-mix" system, and in the other 2 cases under the "cold-mix" system. In addition, 41 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream. The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is manufactured elsewhere and consists mainly of well-known makes.

Slaughterhouses.

The only slaughterhouse in use in the district is that of the Ministry of Food at Egton. Whilst the premises fall a long way short of modern standards, the main defects being inadequacy of size to cope with peak slaughtering periods, minor improvements are continually being carried out, and any suggestions or complaints made by your staff are usually attended to promptly.

Slaughtermen's Licences.

131 Slaughtermen were licensed under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, mostly for the purpose of slaughtering cottagers' pigs.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Water Supplies	355
Sewer and Sewage Works	19
Drainage	310
Refuse Collection	108
Refuse Disposal	106
Salvage	109
Public Conveniences	64
Housing Inspections	159
Overcrowding	29
Camping Sites	30
Council House Applications	12
Nuisances	210
Factories	17
Dairies and Milk Sampling	13
Food Inspections	265
Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	11
Bakehouses	5
Other Food Premises	40
Infectious Diseases Inquiries	26
Disinfection	8
Disinfestation	4
Pig Styes	12
Petroleum Stores	9
Shops Act	3
Rodent Control	8
Miscellaneous	25
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